

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE**

<b>UNITED STATES OF AMERICA</b>	)	
	)	
<b>v.</b>	)	<b>No. 2:15-CR-15</b>
	)	<b>REEVES/CORKER</b>
<b>ALESHIA HOPE STUART</b>	)	

**MEMORANDUM AND ORDER**

This matter is before the court on the defendant's *pro se* motion for a recommendation that her sentence be served at a community corrections center (halfway house) [R. 67]. Defendant states that the court may grant her request pursuant to the Second Chance Act, 18 U.S.C. § 3621(b)(4)(B).

On October 29, 2015, defendant was sentenced to 96 months imprisonment, followed by three years of supervised release, for conspiring to commit murder-for-hire. Defendant's projected release date is January 17, 2022.

The Second Chance Act of 2007 increases the possible duration of pre-release placement in a community corrections center from six months to twelve months and requires the Bureau of Prisons to make an individual determination that ensures any placement is of sufficient duration to provide the inmate with the greatest likelihood of successful reintegration into the community. *See* 18 U.S.C. § 3624. However, as noted by the government, there is no statutory authority for the court to order the Bureau of Prisons to consider defendant for early halfway house placement. Although a sentencing court may recommend a particular type of prison facility for a defendant, any recommendation

or request by the court that a convicted person serve a term of imprisonment in a halfway house has no binding effect on the authority of the Bureau of Prisons to determine or change the place of imprisonment. *See Tapia v. United States*, 131 S. Ct. 2382, 2390 (2011).

Although the court cannot order the Bureau of Prisons to transfer defendant to a halfway house, the court can make a recommendation for defendant. Accordingly, for the good cause stated, defendant's motion [R. 67] is **GRANTED**, and the court **RECOMMENDS** that defendant be allowed to spend twelve months of her sentence at a community corrections center. This is a recommendation only, as the Bureau of Prisons retains discretion under the Second Chance Act to decide whether and when the defendant should be placed in community confinement. *See Lovett v. Hogsten*, 2009 WL 5851205 (6<sup>th</sup> Cir. Dec. 29, 2009).

**IT IS SO ORDERED.**

  
**UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE**